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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/604,717	08/13/2003	Han-Chou Liu	ADTP0051USA	1716

27765 7590 05/18/2005

NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE (NAIPC)
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EXAMINER

KIM, RICHARD H

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2871

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/604,717	LIU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Richard H. Kim	2871	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/22/05
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5 and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon et al. (2003/0086255 A1) in view of Hillstrom (US 5,983,543).

Referring to claims 1, 2, Moon et al. discloses a device comprising a plurality of cold cathode fluorescent lamps installed within a housing (631); a reflection plate installed under the plurality of lamps in the housing (paragraph 40). However, the reference does not disclose a metal diffusion film having a plurality of apertures thereon in-stalled above the lamps for diffusing light generated by the plurality of lamps.

Hillstrom discloses a diffusion film having a plurality of apertures thereon in-stalled above the lamps for diffusing light generated by the plurality of lamps (col. 12, lines 1-6).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a diffusion film having a plurality of apertures thereon in-stalled above the lamps for diffusing light generated by the plurality of lamps since one would be motivated "to even out light distribution" (col. 12, lines 1-3). Furthermore, metal is well known in the art to be a durable material resistant to shattering.

Referring to claim 4, Moon et al. and Hillstrom disclose the device previously recited, but fails to disclose that the diffusion film is of a thickness of less than .5 mm.

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It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the diffusion film to be less than .5 mm since such a limitation is a result effective variable. As is well known in the art, it is desirable to produce a thin display. Therefore, it would be obvious to make it thinner than .5 mm in order to produce a thin liquid crystal display.

Referring to claim 5, Moon et al further discloses a diffusion sheet (paragraph 31).

Referring to claims 10-15, Moon et al. and Hillstrom disclose the device previously. However, Moon et al. fails to disclose that the apertures having different diameters/dimensions, wherein the diameter/dimension of the apertures directly above the lamps is smaller than the diameter/dimension of the apertures not directly above the lamps; or that the diameter/dimensions of the apertures are the same, wherein the diffusion film has a highest aperture packing density at an area directly over the lamps, wherein the apertures are circular, rectangular or any other shape, wherein the diffusion film is a metal film and the apertures are columns and rows of through slots arranged on the metal film.

Hillstrom discloses that the apertures are spaced to even out the light distribution (col. 12, lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ apertures having different diameters/dimensions, wherein the diameter/dimension of the apertures directly above the lamps is smaller than the diameter/dimension of the apertures not directly above the lamps; or that the diameter/dimensions of the apertures are the same, wherein the diffusion film has a highest aperture packing density at an area directly over the lamps, wherein the apertures are circular,

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rectangular or any other shape, wherein the diffusion film is a metal film and the apertures are columns and rows of through slots arranged on the metal film since it is within the realm of an artisan having ordinary skill in the art to arrange or size the apertures in a pattern that would optimally even out the light distribution. Such parameters (size, shape) are result effective variables, and since Hillstrom discloses that the apertures are spaced to even out the light distribution, arranging the apertures to achieve optimum light distribution would have been obvious.

3. Claims 6-9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon et al. and Hillstrom et al., in view of Mertz et al. (US 2002/0154474 A1).

Moon et al. and Hillstrom et al. disclose the device previously recited, but fails to disclose at least one metal heat-dissipating piece disposed at a periphery of the diffusion film, further comprising a heat exchange means connected with the heat-dissipating piece, wherein the heat exchange means is a heat pipe.

Merz et al. discloses at least one metal heat-dissipating piece disposed at a periphery of the diffusion film, further comprising a heat exchange means connected with the heat-dissipating piece, wherein the heat exchange means is a heat pipe (paragraph 80).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ at least one metal heat-dissipating piece disposed at a periphery of the diffusion film, further comprising a heat exchange means connected with the heat-dissipating piece, wherein the heat exchange means is a heat pipe since one would be motivated to remove heat from a heat producing element (abstract), preventing heat related damaging.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 2/22/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

5. In response to applicant's argument that the combined references does not pertain to the use of a metal diffusion film *for solving the heat accumulated in the backlight device*, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). Furthermore, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e. *for solving the heat accumulated in the backlight device*) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Moreover, the use of metal in diffusion films are well known in the art due to its durable (ie. heat resistant) and shattering resistant properties (US 6,515,785).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO**

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MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

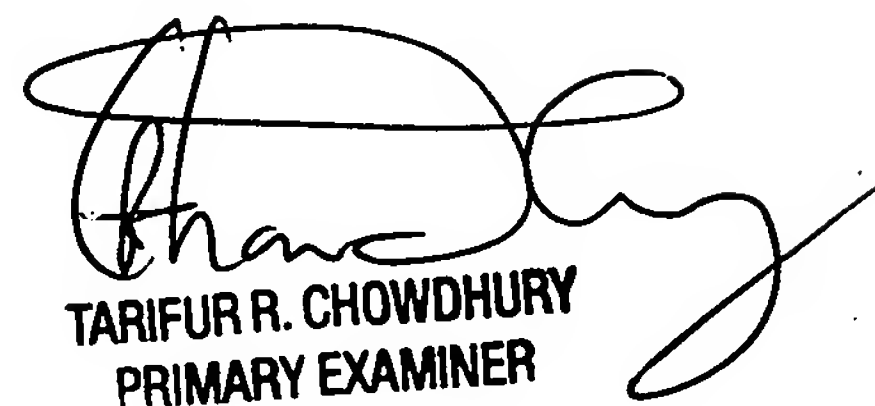
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard H. Kim whose telephone number is (571)272-2294. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-6:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached on (571)272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Richard H Kim
Examiner
Art Unit 2871

RHK



TARIFUR R. CHOWDHURY
PRIMARY EXAMINER